

A. INTRODUCTION – PURPOSE OF THE CLASS
Survival Spanish Lesson Plan

1. To give students an introduction to Spanish grammar.
2. To give vocabulary to students that they will need when, as police officers, they meet native speakers.
3. To provide the students with some basic skills that can be used on the street, without overwhelming them with the amount of information needed to be fluent in the language.

B. Instructional Objectives

Upon completion of this course, student will be able to:

List common Spanish words and phrases that would signal danger or impending danger.

Recite common Spanish phrases that will assist the officer conducting field interviews and traffic stops.

Demonstrate proficiency using common Spanish phrases for command and control.

Demonstrate proficiency using common Spanish phrases for arrest.

C. CULTURE

1. RESPECT

- a. The willingness to regard or treat others with:

- i. Honor
- ii. Integrity
- iii. Courtesy
- iv. Dignity
- v. Honesty
- vi. Virtue
- vii. Regardless of the ethnic group that he / she belongs to.

The Hispanic population has exhibited tremendous growth in the United States and New Mexico.

Due to this increase in population, police officers are more apt to encounter people whose primary language is Spanish.

There is a need among Law Enforcement officers to communicate with Spanish speaking people under a wide variety of circumstances.

This course will provide students with an

understanding of the Hispanic Culture and its impact on law enforcement encounters. This course will also provide officers with knowledge of key words and phrases in Spanish which can warn them of impending danger or attack.

1. WHY LEARN SPANISH?

Knowledge of the Hispanic/Latino culture is important to our job.

- The Hispanic/Latino population is the fastest growing ethnic group in the United States.
- Spanish is the third most widely spoken language in the world.

2. FLUENCY = THINKING IN THE LANGUAGE

Just like every other class that that you receive while you are here. I can only give you the basic skills that will help you in the field.

- YOU MUST TAKE IT UPON YOURSELF TO IMPROVE THOSE SKILLS.

3. RULES TO REMEMBER

You will **NOT** be fluent in a language in 8 hours!!!!

The KEY to fluency in another language is learning to **THINK** in that language.

Do not try to translate word for word.

ALSO

The only way to learn a language is to take classes **AND** immerse yourself in the culture.

Introduction

Culture

Culture is what is shared among people in a country or region. Their values, customs, traditions and attitudes shape the way they live and conduct business.

4. What is honor?

The willingness to regard or treat others with:

Respect: a feeling of deep admiration for someone or something elicited by their abilities, qualities, or achievements.

Integrity: the quality of being honest and having strong moral principles.

Courtesy: the showing of politeness in one's attitude and behavior toward others

Dignity: the quality or state of being worthy of esteem or respect.

Honesty: the quality of being fair and truthful.

Virtue: moral excellence and righteousness; goodness.

Principle: a moral rule or belief that helps you know what is

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right and wrong and that influences your actions
Mexican Flag (La Bandera de Mexico)
Green: The Independence Movement (*Hope*)
White: The purity of the Catholic faith (*Purity*)
Red: The Spaniards that joined in the conquest for
Independence. The blood of the National Heroes (*Union*)
Estados de Mexico
States within Mexico
5. *The core values of Mexicans are:*
❖ FAMILY
❖ RELIGION
❖ PATRIOTISM
Family time is the most important thing for
Mexicans. The country's divorce rate is
among the lowest in
the world.
It is quite common for family units to remain
connected, often parents, grandparents,
aunts, uncles, and children all living in the
same area or even in the same house.
Loyalty within the family is
absolute-brothers will fight for the
honor of their sisters.
Children regularly live with their
parents until they marry, even if
they remain single until their
thirties or later.
The roles of the parents in
Mexican culture are generally
well-defined, with the father
acting as the family's ruler and
the mother as the family's heart.

Machismo (Spanish for "male
chauvinism") is quite
common in Mexican families,
with the father exercising
authority in a manner not
unlike a dictatorship.
FAMILY
**The Hispanic family is likely to
be the most important social
unit in life.**
FAMILY
Is usually the center of one's perspective
and behavior.
Even with respect to identification, one's
identity is likely to take second place to the

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	<p>family. An insult to a particular family member will be taken personally by all of the members of the immediate family.</p> <p>FAMILY The nuclear family: Husband, wife and children. Extended family: Grandparents, uncles, aunts, cousins and godparents.</p> <p>FAMILY Husband – (Padre) Head of the household. Tends to be independent from rest of family. Can come and go as he pleases with no explanation.</p> <p>Mother (Madre) Completely devoted to husband and children. Teacher, role model, bearer of cultural values. Any insult to her can provoke male family members to become aggressive. “Madre” can be provoking and insulting in certain contexts, it will be tolerated out of respect to her position in the family.</p> <p>FAMILY Children – Taught at an early age to be respectful. Given responsibilities and tasks according to their age and ability. Tasks are real and necessary to family welfare. Elderly – Respected for their age and experience and are also the culture’s historians.</p> <p>GODPARENTS God parents take an active role in the lives of the children. There may be different Godparents for each child. The role of the Godparents is more of an aunt or an uncle, where there is mutual respect and an exchange of help and advice. Some have called adultery a social norm for men. Abuse; both physical and emotional is not uncommon. Wives are expected to endure this treatment from their husbands, and many consider it acceptable behavior.</p> <p>6. HISPANIC VS. MEXICAN A mistake regarding this distinction is a fast way to lose rapport with a native New Mexican. Due to our proximity with Mexico, you will deal with many Mexican Nationals. These cultural issues are common among all groups</p>

that make up this ethnicity.

Trust and close personal relationships is important. In Mexican culture the expectation of working and socializing together is a key component of society, and has a basis in the strong ties formed within the family.

Non-verbal communication

Mexicans tend to use the whole body when talking. They also use a lot of hand gestures. It is common to stare (give long looks) at a person; it denotes interest in them. Nevertheless, direct eye contact is avoided, because this means confrontation.

Friendly greetings may involve more than just an exchange of simple expressions. In Latin America, carino (affection) is openly displayed between family and friends. Hugs, kisses, embraces and handshakes abound so don't be startled by all the physical contact.

Hispanics will tend to side with one another during confrontation or conflict.

Some Mexican people have 2 or more last names. They usually carry their mothers maiden name and fathers last name.

Ex: *Jose Chavez Gonzales*

Often when a woman marries, she keeps her father's last name, followed by her husbands. It can also include their "*Pueblo*" (where they are from)

Ex: *Maria Pena Gonzales De San Juan*

LEGAL ISSUES

As of 2003, the Mexican Government will not allow the extradition of a Mexican citizen who might receive the death penalty.

In other words, if a Mexican National kills you and makes it back to Mexico, he will never be forced to return to the United States to answer for the crime.

BE CAREFUL!

In the past few decades, these stereotypes have begun to break down somewhat. As influences from the United States continue to shape Mexican culture.

CHANGES

While traditions are strong, the Latino culture in the U.S. is experiencing social changes in order to

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	<p>function and survive on American soil.</p> <p><i>Driving under influence</i></p> <p><i>Domestic Violence</i></p> <p><i>Money Management in household</i></p> <p><i>Child Rearing</i></p> <p><i>Commitment to family unit</i></p> <p><i>PROBLEMS</i></p> <p>Many women are becoming more assertive in society. Domestic Violence is a significant problem. Some children turn more toward peer groups for support, rather than toward the family, thus promoting the strength of gangs.</p> <p><i>RELIGION</i></p> <p>The majority of Hispanics are Roman Catholics. Many Hispanics rely on the priest to act upon their behalf.</p> <p>Women and children attend mass more regularly than men.</p> <p><i>RELIGION</i></p> <p>They have a strong belief in God and Jesus Christ as redeemer of mankind</p> <p>Many believe that their plight may indeed be the “will of God!” (“Es la voluntad de Dios!”)</p> <p><i>SANTERIA</i></p> <p>Based on West African religions brought to new world by slaves imported to Caribbean to work sugar plantations.</p> <p>Traditions include possession trance for communicating with ancestors and deities, use of animal sacrifice and practice of sacred drumming and dance.</p> <p>.</p> <p><i>SANTERIA</i></p> <p>Slaves preserved their traditions by fusing together their beliefs and rituals with those elements surrounding Catholic culture.</p> <p>In Cuba, this evolved into what we now know as Santeria.</p> <p>Practiced in U.S., Cuba, Caribbean, Mexico, Puerto Rico, Panama, Spain, Canada and other areas with large Latin American populations.</p> <p><i>BRUJERIA</i></p> <p>Feared as manifestation of evil among certain hispanic and native American cultures.</p> <p>Brujas (witches) use rituals, spells, incantations, potions and powders to work ill against others.</p> <p>Manifest the evil eye, casting spells that cause physical or mental illness, bring about bad luck or</p>

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	<p>death.</p> <p>BRUJERIA</p> <p>Brujas create dolls in which they insert bits of the victims hair, fingernail clippings or pieces of clothing and focus evil intent on miniature representative of person to be cursed.</p> <p>If Anglo doctor can't cure someone who has suddenly fallen ill, a bruja is suspected. A Curandero may reverse a bruja's curse.</p> <p>Can transform themselves into owls, coyotes or cats.</p> <p>BRUJERIA</p> <p>Only sure way to rid yourself of bruja's evil deeds is through a curandero.</p> <p>Curandero can contact a bruja through supernatural means and demand a spell or curse be removed.</p> <p>In more severe cases curandero may have to direct the spell towards a bruja and defeat her on a spiritual level.</p> <p>Male witches known as "brujos".</p> <p><i>Religion – Catholic</i></p> <p><i>Mexico is nearly 90% Roman Catholic</i></p> <p><i>Curanderos – (traditional folk healers)</i></p> <p>They are often respected members of the community, being highly religious and spiritual.</p> <p>Curanderos often use herbs and other natural remedies to cure illnesses, but their primary method of healing is the supernatural.</p> <p>Curanderos believe that the cause of many illnesses are evil spirits, the punishment of God, or a curse.</p> <p>Curanderos treat ailments like espanto (Spanish for shock), empacho (Spanish for impacted stomach), susto (fright), mal aire (caused by leaving a hot environment and entering a very cold one), and mal de ojo (evil eye) with religious rituals, ceremonial cleansing, and prayers, Caida De La Mollera (fallen Fontanel, Soft spot on a baby's head).</p> <p>PALO MAYOMBE</p> <p>Rooted in Congo basin of West and Central Africa where a large number of African slaves were brought to Cuba the Americas and Santo Domingo.</p> <p>Large part of liturgical (public worship) chants and invocations are mixture of Spanish and Kilongo languages.</p> <p>Religion remains largely Afro-Latino in character.</p> <p>PALO MAYOMBE</p> <p>Most traditional form can be found in Cuba, Dominican Republic and Puerto Rico.</p>

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	<p>Main worship and practice focuses on a religious receptacle or altar known as “nganga”.</p> <p>Consecrated vessel filled with sacred earth, sticks, human remains and other items.</p> <p>Vessel inhabited by a muerto or spirit of the dead who acts as guide for all religious activities.</p> <p><i>JESUS MALVERDE</i></p> <p>Known as “narco-saint” is folklore hero in Mexican state of Sinaloa. Not officially recognized as saint by Catholic church.</p> <p>Existence has been verified, according to legend he was a bandit killed by authorities.</p> <p>No agreement on how he died, shot or hanged or betrayed by friend.</p> <p><i>JESUS MALVERDE</i></p> <p>Earned a Robin Hood image since his death.</p> <p>Outlaw image caused him to be adopted as “patron saint” of region’s drug trafficking business.</p> <p>Dubbed “narco saint” by press.</p> <p><i>JESUS MALVERDE</i></p> <p>Intercession is sought by those with troubles of various kinds.</p> <p>Number of supposed miracles have been locally attributed to him, including personal healings and blessings.</p> <p>Has a shrine near a railway track near Culiacan, Mexico that attracts thousands each year.</p> <p><i>JESUS MALVERDE</i></p> <p>Three Spanish language films in circulation, all dealing with Mexican drug trafficking in California.</p> <p>Spiritual supplies featuring his visage are available in United States and Mexico.</p> <p>Include candles, anointing oils, incense, sachet powders, bath crystals, soap, lithographed prints, belt buckles and necklaces.</p> <p>7. BASIC COMMUNICATION</p> <p>In order to be effective you must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Take control of the situation. ■ Establish that you are not fluent. ■ Ask Yes and No questions. ■ Ask questions that require simple answers. ■ When in doubt have a subject write his statement and translate it later.. <p><i>REMEMBER</i></p> <p>Slow down when you speak.</p> <p>Open your mouth and exaggerate the sounds to</p>

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pronounce the words better.
 You do not want to kill someone because he or she could not understand you.
 ¿QUÁL ERA LA FECHA CUANDO ESO OCURRIÓ?
 What was the date when that occurred?
MONTHS
 -enero -septiembre
 -febrero -octubre
 -marzo -noviembre
 -abril -diciembre
 -mayo
 -Junio
 -julio
 -agosto
DAYS OF WEEK
 Lunes - Monday
 Martes – Tuesday
 Miercoles – Wednesday
 Jueves – Thursday
 Viernes – Friday
 Sabado – Saturday
 Domingo - Sunday
 NUMBERS - NUMEROS
 FAMILY MEMBERS
Boyfriend - novio
Girlfriend - novia
Dad - padre
Mom - madre
Son - hijo
Daughter - hija
Brother - hermano
Sister - hermana
Grandfather – Abuelo
Grandmother – Abuela
Cousin – primo / prima
Father in law – suegro
Mother in law – suegra
Brother in Law – Cunado/Cunada
Friend – amigo / amiga/Compa
Godfather – Compadre
Godmother – Comadre
Nephew – Sobrino/Sobrina
 GREETINGS AND GOODBYES
(Saludos y despedidas)
Buenos días. – Good morning.
Buenas tardes/noches. – Good afternoon/night.
¿Como está? – How are you?
Muy bien, gracias. – Very well, thank you.

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	<p>¿Y usted? – And you? ¿Como se llama? – What is your name? Mi nombre es _____. – My name is ____.</p> <p>GREETINGS AND GOODBYES <i>(Saludos y despedidas)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mucho gusto. – My pleasure. • El gusto es mío. – The pleasure is mine. • Pase Usted y tome asiento. – Come in and take a seat. • Lo siento. – I'm sorry. • Muchas Gracias. – Thank you. • De nada. – Your welcome. • Hola. – Hello. • Adios. – Good by. <p>BASIC COMMUNICATION I do not speak Spanish. Yo no hablo español. I'm going to call a Spanish speaking Officer. Voy a llamar a un oficial que habla español. Please Stay here. Por favor Quédese aquí.</p> <p>BASIC COMMUNICATION ARE YOU HURT? ¿Está lastimado? I DON'T UNDERSTAND. No comprendo No entiendo DO YOU SPEAK ENGLISH? ¿Usted habla inglés? Please Come Here. Por favor Venga aquí. What is that / this? ¿Qué es eso / esto?. I WON'T HURT YOU. No le voy a ser daño o No te voy a lastimar DID YOU CALL THE POLICE? ¿Llamaste a la policía? YOU ARE NOT IN TROUBLE. No está en problemas.</p> <p>BASIC COMMUNICATION Write down what happened. Escriba lo que pasó. Tell me what happened Diga me lo que paso? Is there someone here that speaks English? ¿Hay alguien aquí que habla ingles? Asking For Personal Information <i>(Pidiendo información personal)</i> ¿Nombre y apellido? – Name and last name.</p>

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	<p> <i>¿Está casado? – Are you married?</i> <i>¿Apellido de soltera? – maiden name?</i> <i>¿Su nombre completo? – Your complete name?</i> <i>¿Nacionalidad? – Nationality?</i> <i>¿Donde nacio ? – Place of birth?</i> <i>¿Cuando naciste/ nacio usted? – When were you born?</i> Asking For Personal Information (Pidiendo información personal) <i>¿Edad? – Age?</i> <i>¿Empleo? – Employment?</i> <i>¿Dirección? – Address?</i> <i>¿Ciudad? – City?</i> <i>¿Codigo postal? – Zip code?</i> <i>¿Número de teléfono? – Telephone number?</i> <i>¿Número de seguro social? – Social Security Number?</i> </p> <p> 8. TRAFFIC STOP I'm Officer --- with the_____ Police Soy Oficial ----- con la Policía de _____ I stopped you for Speeding Lo paré por exceso de velocidad </p> <p> The speed limit here is ____, you were driving ____ mph. El límite de velocidad aquí es ____, Su velocidad era ____ millas por hora. TRAFFIC STOPS <i>Questions</i> Answer yes or no. Conteste sí o no. Do you have a driver's license? <i>¿Tiene usted una licencia de manejar?</i> Do you have identification? <i>¿Tiene identificación?</i> Do you have insurance? <i>¿Tiene aseguranza?</i> Is this your car? <i>¿Este es su carro/coche?</i> Give me your: Deme su: License Licencia Registration Registro Insurance Aseguranza TRAFFIC STOPS </p>

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	<p>I am giving you a traffic citation: <i>Le voy a dar una citacion por la infracción de trafico</i> Speeding <i>Exceso de velocidad.</i> No insurance <i>Falta de aseguranza.</i> No seatbelt <i>Falta de usar el cinturón.</i> Please sign here. <i>Por favor firme aquí.</i> You are free to go. <i>Esta libre para irse.</i> Ya te puedes ir TWO OPTIONS – Traffic Stop You can appear in court to contest it within ____ days;or you can admit guilt and pay the fine by mail within thirty days. Se puede presentar en corte para disputir la infracion en__ días; o puede admitir la culpa y enviar la multa por correo en treinta días. DWI QUESTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How many alcoholic drinks did you drink <u>tonight /</u> <u>today?</u> ¿Cuántas bebidas/cervaza/tragos alcohólicas tomó usted <u>esta noche / hoy?</u> • When did you drink the last one? At what time? ¿Cuándo se tomó usted el ultimo trago? ¿A qué hora? • Did you take medicine? What type of medicine? ¿Tomó usted medicina? ¿Qué tipo o clase de medicina HGN Stand with your feet together and arms to your side. <i>Paren con sus pies juntos y brazos al lado.</i> Follow my finger with just your eyes. Quero que seges mi dedo con sus ojos mas Do you understand? <i>Me comprenden?</i> DWI – WALK AND TURN Listen to me,. I want you to stand with your right foot in front of your left foot heel to toe. Place your hands at your side. Don't do anything now just listen. <i>Escucha me, Quiro que se paren con su pie derecho en</i> <i>frente de su pie izquierdo talon a dedo. Pongan sus manos a</i> <i>su lado. No hagas nada horita solamenta escuchen me</i> I want you to walk heel to toe counting out aloud 1 to 9. <i>Quiro que caminen talon a dedo contando el vos alta del uno</i> <i>a nueve.</i> DWI – WALK AND TURN When you reach 9 turn around in small steps then walk heel </p>

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	<p>to toe back to me while counting aloud 1 to 9 again. <i>Quando alcancen a nueve, dece la huella en pasos pequenos y luego caminen a talon a dedo frente a mi, mientras cuentan del uno al nueve otro ves en vos alta.</i> Do you understand? <i>Me comprenden?</i> DWI – ONE LEG STAND Stand with your feet together and hands to your side. Lift whatever leg you want about six inches from the ground. Count from 1001 to 1030 until I tell you to stop. <i>Paren con sus pies juntos y brazos al lado. Levanten cual quier pie como seis pulgadas del piso. Quiero que cuenten empesandon del mil uno al mil treinta hasta que les digo que paren.</i> Do you understand? <i>Me comprenden</i> INTERDICTION Where are you going? ¿Adónde va usted? Where are you coming from? ¿De dónde viene usted? Is the passenger your brother, your friend, or only an acquaintance? ¿Es el pasajero su hermano, su amigo, o solamente un conocido? 9. DOMESTIC <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Who hit you? ¿Quién te pegó? • Show me the injuries please. Por favor ensene me las heridas/golpio • Is your husband /wife here or are you alone? ¿Está su esposo o su esposa aquí o esta sólo /sola? • Does he have weapons. ¿Tiene armas? • Point to the place where he / she is. Apunte al lugar donde está el / ella. Crash In what direction were you traveling? ¿En cual dirección venias usted? NORTH, SOUTH, EAST, WEST Norte, Sur, Este, Oeste Where did it happen? ¿Dónde pasó? At what time? ¿A que hora? Did you see the other car before the accident? ¿Vio usted el otro carro antes del accidente? ARREST COMMANDS</p>

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	<p>You have a warrant (arrest). <i>Usted tiene una orden para su arresto.</i> Put your hands on top of your head. <u>Ponga</u> <i>sus manos arriba su cabeza.</i> Put your hands behind your back. <u>Ponga</u> <i>sus manos detrás de la espalda.</i> Put your hands on the ground! <u>¡Ponga</u> <i>sus manos en el suelo!</i> Turn your head to the right! <i>¡Voltea su cabeza a la derecha!</i> Turn your head to the left! <i>¡Voltea su cabeza a la izquierda!</i> STRONG ARREST COMMANDS You are under arrest! <i>¡Estás arrestado!</i> Quiet! <i>¡Silencio!</i> Hands Up! <i>¡Manos arriba!</i> On Your Knees A rodillas Calm down! <i>¡Calnese!</i> Let's go! <i>¡Vamonos!</i> Come here! <i>¡Ven aquí!</i> Don't do it! <i>¡No lo hagas!</i> Stop or I'll shoot! <i>¡Alto o disparo!</i> Speak English! <i>¡Habla inglés!</i> ARREST COMMANDS Spread your legs! <i>¡Separa las piernas!</i> Walk backwards! <i>¡Camina para atrás!</i> Don't look at me! <i>¡No me mires!</i> Slowly! <i>¡Depacio!</i> Don't move!</p>

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	<p><i>¡No se mueva!</i> <u>OFFICER SURVIVAL</u> <i>Phrases to listen for:</i> <u>KILL HIM / HER!</u> <i>¡Matalo! / ¡Matala!</i> (“Ma – ta – lo”) (“Ma – Ta- La”) <u>STAB HIM!</u> <i>¡Dale con cuchillo! / ¡Picale!</i> (“Da – le / Pi – ka – le”) <u>SHOOT HIM!</u> <i>¡Tirale! / ¡Disparale</i> (“Ti – ra – le / Dis - pa – ra - le”) <u>SHOOT!</u> <i>¡Tira! / ¡Dispara!</i> (“Ti –ra / Dis – pa- ra”) <u>OFFICER SURVIVAL</u> <i>Phrases to listen for:</i> <u>SHOOT HIM!</u> <i>¡Cuetéalo! (Slang)</i> Shootealo (Slang) Tirale <i>Dale un balaso!</i> <u>KNIFE / Cuchillo</u> <i>Filero / Navaja</i> (“fee – leh – ro / na – va- ha”) (Blade) <u>KNIFE HIM / STAB HIM!</u> <u>Dale un Cuechillas</u> <i>¡Filéalo!</i> (“fee – lay – a - lo”) <i>Red Flags/Officer Safety</i> Cuando mire para otro lado – <i>When he looks away</i> No lo haga – <i>Don’t do it!</i> Virus de SIDA – <i>AIDS virus</i> Tiralo! – <i>Get rid of it / throw it.</i> Escondela – <i>hide it.</i> Watchale! (Slang) – <i>watch him.</i> Red Flag/Officer Safety ¡Alto! - Stop! ¡Manos arriba! <i>¡Altas!</i> Hands up! –High! ¡Abre la puerta! Open the door! ¡Baja del carro! Get out of the car! ¡Voltéate! Turn around! ¡Suéltala! Drop it! ¡Acuéstate abajo! Lie down! ¡No te muevas! Don’t move! <i>Red Flag Words / Profanity</i></p>

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	<p>Chingalo Cabron Puto / Puta /Hijo de Putra Pinche / Pinche Way Way Pendejo Hodido Maricon OFFICER SURVIVAL <i>Phrases to listen for:</i> <u>GRAB HIM!</u> ¡Agarralo! (“a – ga – rra – lo/la”) <u>GET HIS GUN!</u> ¡Agarra su pistola! (“a – ga – ra – so - pi – sto –la”) <u>PUSH HIM!</u> ¡Empujalo! / ¡Pushalo! (“em – pu –ja –lo / pu – sha- lo”) <u>HIT HIM!</u> ¡Pegale! / ¡Chingalo! (“pe – ga – le / chin – ga - lo”) OFFICER SURVIVAL <i>Phrases to listen for:</i> Shotgun Escopeta Rifle Rifle Gun Cuete, arma, pistola Knife Cuchillo, filero, navaja Cocaine Coca, Cocaina, polvo Crack Piedra Heroin Chiva, heroína, Marijuana Mota, yerba, hierba Meth Metanfetamina, cristal, llelo 10. ARREST / BOOKING FORM</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NAME: What is your name? ¿Cuál es su nombre? • Last name? Apellido • First name? Primero

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Middle name? Medio • Date of Birth ¿Cual es su fecha de nacimiento? • Social Security ¿Cuál es su numero de seguro social? • Place of Birth ¿Dónde nació ? • ADDRESS ¿Cuál es su dirección? • STATE Estado • ZIP Code Código postal • LICENSE: From what state do you have a license or ID card? • ¿De cual estado tiene usted una licencia de manejar o tarjeta de identificación? • SCARS OR TATTOOS ¿Tiene usted cicatrices o tatuajes? • DO YOU HAVE A HISTORY OF: ¿Tiene usted una historia de? ALCOHOLISM alcoholismo • MENTAL ILLNESS enfermedades mentales • DRUG ABUSE abuso de drogas • DIABETES Diabetes • EPILEPSY Epilepsia • HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE alta presión de sangre • THE BAIL IS: La fianza es: <p>11. PRACTICAL EXERCISES</p> <p>Traffic Stop</p> <p>Phrases to listen for</p> <p>Key words</p> <p><u>REMEMBER</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Take control of the situation. 2. Establish that you are not fluent. 3. Ask Yes/No questions. 4. Ask questions that require simple answers. 5. When in doubt, have subject write their statement and have it translated later.